

The Bee

EARLINGTON, HOPKINS COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1897.

NO. 11

WARNING.

We wish to caution all users of Simmons Liver Regulator on a subject of the deepest interest and importance to their health—perhaps their lives. The sole proprietors and makers of Simmons Liver Regulator have taken some medicine of a similar appearance or taste, believing it to be Simmons Liver Regulator. We warn you that unless the word Regulator is on the package or bottle, that it is not Simmons Liver Regulator. No one else makes, or ever has made Simmons Liver Regulator, or anything called Simmons Liver Regulator, but J. H. Reelin & Co., and no medicine made by anyone else is the same. We alone can put it up, and we cannot be responsible, if other medicines represented as the same do help you as you are led to expect they will. Bear this fact well in mind, if you have been in the habit of using a medicine which you supposed to be Simmons Liver Regulator, because the name was somewhat like it, and the package did not have the word Regulator on it, you have been imposed upon and have not been taking Simmons Liver Regulator at all. The Regulator has been favorably known for many years, and all who use it know how necessary it is for Fever and Ague, Biliousness, Constipation, Headache, Dizziness, and all disorders arising from a Disordered Liver.

We ask you to look for yourselves, and see that Simmons Liver Regulator, which you can readily distinguish by the Red Z on wrapper, and by our name, is the only medicine called Simmons Liver Regulator.

J. H. REELIN & CO.

Take
Simmons Liver Regulator.

L. & N. RAILROAD

THE GREAT THROUGH TRUNK LINE

Between the cities of

Cincinnati, Lexington, Louisville

Evansville, St. Louis,

And the cities of

Nashville, Memphis, Montgomery

Mobile and New Orleans,

Without Change

AND SPEED UNRIVALED.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

From St. Louis, Evansville

and Henderson to the

SOUTHEAST AND SOUTH!

THROUGH COACHES

From above cities to Nashville

and Chattanooga, mak-

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WITH PULLMAN PALACE CARS

For Atlanta, Savannah, Macon,

Jacksonville and points

IN FLORIDA.

Connections are made at Guthrie

and Nashville for all points

North, East, South and West

in Pullman Palace Cars.

EMIGRANTS

Seeking homes on the line of this

road w receive special low rates

See agents of this company for

rates, routes, &c., or write to

C. P. ATHER, G. & P. T. A.,

Louisville, Kentucky.

GEORGE KING,

DRUGGIST,

ST. CHARLES,

KENTUCKY.

Use Fine of Druggists' Sundries

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

Hotel \$2.00 A Day

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J. W. PRITCHETT,

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EVANSVILLE ROUTE

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THE TRUNK LINE

TO THE NORTH

ROUTE OF THE

CHICAGO AND LIMITED

THE ONLY

Pullman Vestibuled Train Service with

West and Finest Day Coaches,

Sleepers and Dining Cars

FROM THE SOUTH

—103—

Terre Haute, Indianapolis,

CHICAGO,

Milwaukee, St. Paul,

AND ALL PORTS IN THE

NORTH AND NORTHWEST.

L. ROGERS, G. P. & T. A., Evansville, Ind.

H. E. GRAY, JR., Evansville, Ind.

NEEDED REFORMS

Governor Bradley Urges Upon the Kentucky General Assembly Now in Session.

PREVENT MOBS—INCREASE REVENUE

Protect Free Speech, Give Us Purity in Elections and Establish Houses of Reform for

CHILDREN IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Some of the Principal Reforms the Governor Asks the Legislators to Accomplish at Once.

On Saturday, March 13th, the special session of the Kentucky Legislature convened at the call of Gov. Bradley, as published in full in THE BEE of last week. The Governor's message urges strongly some much needed reforms which must be accomplished before Kentucky, proud as are her people of her fair name, can hold up her head among her sister commonwealths as a state that enforces her laws, pays her debts and protects her citizens.

Only those parts of the message that seem of greatest import and interest to all the people are here given, but the various heads here set forth are given in full except a portion of what the Governor says about Houses of Reform.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: When the present administration came into power, it was confronted with a large floating debt and an insufficient revenue to pay current expenses.

Your attention was called to this and relief requested at the last session. You were asked to enact laws to abolish unnecessary offices, reduce salaries, curtail expenses, provide necessary revenue, prevent mob violence, but each of these recommendations passed unheeded, the result of which is that the financial credit of the State has suffered seriously, expenses have increased and mob rule has prevailed to an extent never heretofore known in this Commonwealth.

MOB VIOLENCE.

Since your adjournment a number of citizens of the State have been atrociously murdered by cowardly mobs. In some instances, although guarantees of protection have been given, they proved mere ropes of sand, and although courts were in session, and in one instance the defendant on trial, the sanctity of the law was ruthlessly invaded, decency and order outraged and murder committed under pretense of purifying society and punishing crime. No apology or excuse can be made for such conduct. Those who congregate and conspire to take human life are legally greater criminals than those whose lives they seek to take, for no crime is so base and repulsive as that committed under cloak of pretended vindication of law. Such action does not deter criminals or prevent crime. Its effects are direful upon the community and bring the administration of justice into contempt.

The condemned criminal suffers fearful and indescribable punishment and torture as he confronts certain approaching death and notes the silent passage of the hours that bring him nearer to eternity. Society is impressed with his harrowing position, and thus a legal condemnation, and the execution that follows, inspire horror in the mind of the doomed man and fear in that of the would-be murderer. The action of a mob, on the other hand, begets a spirit of lawlessness and disregard for human rights and is the work of only a few moments, leaving in its wake an indelible stain on the locality where it occurs, dealing out punishment, the swiftness of which, compared to that inflicted by the law, is actual relief.

LAW'S EXTREME PENALTY.

No mercy should be shown the rapist, black or white, but the extreme penalty of the law be promptly inflicted. Such a course will effect more good, a thousand-fold than the action of the mob.

Not only has human life been lawlessly taken, but rights of property have been disregarded for circuses and other entertainments might well be increased and regulated according to the population of the various counties in which they exhibit. License fees might be required of all persons selling pistol cartridges and all newspapers and others offering to give firearms as premiums.

A fee of two dollars might be

up to this time, so far as I know, to convict, and have almost universally failed to arrest, any of the murderers and raiders who have thus disgraced the Commonwealth. This is a sad commentary on our civilization. The power of the Executive to bring these outlaws to justice is narrow and circumscribed. His only authority, unless he should witness such conduct, accompanied by a failure to protect the citizens by local authority, is to assist county officers in discharging their duty, which in most instances, they have manifested no disposition to perform. He cannot even offer a reward, for the statute gives authority to take this step only in aggravated cases of murder and other felonies against person. In 1873 a statute was enacted, known as the Kuklux law, in which authority was given to offer a reward for the apprehension of those guilty of such crimes as have been committed by these turnpike raiders. But in 1893, when the Legislature enacted a new chapter on Crimes and Punishments, the provisions as to rewards, among others, was omitted, and the Court of Appeals, some years ago, decided that all portions of the law omitted were repealed. The Executive has, at all times, been ready and willing to the fullest extent, to uphold and assist those whose duty it was to apprehend these criminals of which disposition they were notified.

NO SECRET SERVICE.

Your attention is further directed to the fact that the Governor has no right to make any draft upon the Treasury for the purpose of detecting criminals in a quiet and secret manner, which is, of all others, the most effective.

At your last session you were earnestly asked, in my first official communication, to take steps to prevent and punish mob violence. Thereafter, another message was sent to you, recommending the enactment of a law making the counties in which such outrages were committed responsible in damages to the legal or personal representative of the victim, and giving change of venue to other counties, in order that a fair trial might be had. The same measures are now recommended, together with such provisions as will make counties liable in cases of personal injury where death does not ensue. Whenever the people of a county know that they will suffer financially by reason of such conduct, it will prove an active incentive to prevent the commission of such crimes.

If Sheriffs, jailers, and other peace officers having prisoners in their custody, or whose duty it is to take them into custody, would do their duty, much of this trouble might be avoided. In order that they may hereafter be more watchful and faithful, it is recommended that in each case, when a prisoner is taken from their custody, or is taken by reason of their failure to arrest and protect him, that the officer in charge, or who, knowing of the crime, and having reasonable opportunity to take charge of the party fails to do so, shall forfeit his office.

It is further recommended, that in cases where prisoners in confinement may be armed, without thereby enabling them to escape, that the officer having them in custody shall have a right to arm them in order that they may resist such attacks. No mob would be able to stand before the prisoner fighting for his life and the jailer or Sheriff for his office.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The manner in which claims against the State have been hawked about and discounted, their holders fleeced and shamed, is discreditable. Following is given a statement of the present condition of affairs, and you are most earnestly requested to enact such measures as will liquidate the floating debt and promptly pay current expenses, so that the credit of the State, and those to whom the State may become indebted, will not suffer in the future.

It has for some years been obvious that the rate of taxation was insufficient. To reduce it was a step in the right direction, provided expenses had been reduced also; but reduced taxation and increased expenses have brought about the never-failing result.

It is apparent that the rate must be increased, and as to how long this increase is to continue depends entirely upon steps that may be taken in the direction of economy and the reduction of expenditures.

PLANS TO INCREASE REVENUE.

It is suggested that the passage of a well-regulated law increasing the license fees of wholesale and retail liquor dealers, druggists and distillers would produce considerable revenue. The same may be said of increased license fees on pool and billiard tables and other similar devices and of special taxes for the sale of tobacco, cigars, etc.

The license fees for circuses and other entertainments might well be increased and regulated according to the population of the various counties in which they exhibit. License fees might be required of all persons selling pistol cartridges and all newspapers and others offering to give firearms as premiums.

A fee of two dollars might be

charged for each commission issued to an officer. The tax on deeds and mortgages should be regulated according to the value of the property mortgaged or conveyed, not less than twenty-five cents and not more than two dollars. There is no reason why a mortgage or deed for \$100 worth of property should be taxed as much as one for \$1,000 worth of property.

It is believed that a carefully constructed bill, along the lines indicated, would produce considerable revenue.

THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE STATE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS:

Certificates of indebtedness issued June 1, 1895, due June 1, 1905, bearing 6 per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually. \$500,000.00

Matured Military bonds belonging to A. and M. College. 165,000.00

Old railroad scrip long past due. 398.00

Old thirty-year bonds (1878), past due more than thirty years. 1,000.00

Old issues made from 1841 to April, 1848, long past due. 1,000.00

Educational bonds, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually not of the sinking fund. 8,312,595.56

Total. \$10,068,993.56

Hitherto, the educational bonds have not been enumerated as a part of the indebtedness of the State on the ground that they are not redeemable. The fact that they constitute a continuing debt upon which interest is paid and represent that much money due the educational department, which the State borrowed and expended, does not, in my judgment, authorize their omission from the column of indebtedness.

The old bonds mentioned, amounting in the aggregate to \$6,394, have been past due for many years, and most probably will never have to be liquidated, and yet they are, in fact, due and owing and should be counted.

The resources of the Sinking Fund are:

Balance of Sinking Fund. \$106,800.53

400 shares of stock in Bank of Louisville, valued at. 25,000.00

Turnpike stock valued at. 48,000.00

Total. \$181,800.53

CAUSE OF DEPRECIATION.

In my judgment, the bank stock would not bring the sum named in open market now, and would not have brought, at any time for several years last past, the valuation fixed. As to the turnpike stock, the agitation for free roads and the shameful conduct of those who have taken the law into their own hands, have caused serious depreciation.

But, assuming the valuation above to be correct, and subtracting the resources named from the bonded indebtedness, we have a balance of that debt amounting to \$2,170,739.98.

To this must be added the floating debt, past due, as follows:

Outstanding warrants. \$14,143.71

Unpaid undivided claims. 5,000.00

Unpaid appropriations (1894) for system buildings. 61,091.55

Unpaid appropriation, Houses of Reform. 100,000.00

Due school teachers, July 1, 1897. 185,000.00

Due system, April 1, 1897. 180,000.00

Deficit general expenditure fund. 310,330.42

Deficit school fund. 1,473.11

Total. \$1,144,222.80

Add balance, bonded indebtedness above. 2,170,739.98

Grand total. \$3,314,962.78

OLD STATE WARRANTS.

Of the old warrants issued before the present administration came into power, \$214,422.34 have been paid, and on new warrants issued on old indebtedness there has been about \$100,000.

Under the administration of the late Superintendent of Public Instruction the \$44,060 to the credit of the School Fund was exhausted, and at the end of the fiscal year, July 1, 1896, after the application of all taxes collected, there was a deficit of \$114,612.

The amount due teachers on the first of January last was \$165,000. This amount, the Superintendent assures me, will be paid by the end of the present fiscal year (July 1st); so that the revenues of the year 1896 will liquidate the current school indebtedness for that period, together with the deficit named. By reason of the payment of that deficit, and an increase in the common school enrollment of 8,439 the per capita of \$2.80 has been reduced to \$2.20.

WANTS FREE SPEECH.

Free speech is the inspiration of Republican government. To deny or abridge it is a crime against liberty. It should be encouraged and protected by every true American. Laws should be adopted inflicting severe punishment on those who interfere in any way with speakers or public meetings. The interferences preceding the last November election were not creditable and should never be allowed to occur again. This subject should be attended to, as before another meeting of your body a great campaign will have transpired in Kentucky—a campaign which should be marked by deliberate thought and uninterfered speech. Principles which will not admit of full and fair discussion should not be entertained, much less given effect. The people may at all times be relied upon to do right when they are given an opportunity to understand the questions at issue.

HOUSES OF REFORM.

Your honorable body at its last

session provided for the building of Houses of Reform, but no provision was made whereby the money should be obtained with which to carry the act into execution.

There is a crying necessity for immediate action in this matter, as there are a number of children in the penitentiaries under sixteen years of age who can not with safety be turned loose on society, and yet who should not be confined with old and hardened criminals. Would it not be wise and humane to adopt such legislation as will provide for the removal of these unfortunate beings and their confinement with others who may be convicted to the House of Reform in Louisville, until arrangements can be completed for their reception into the State Institution?

OTHER SUBJECTS TOUCHED BY THE GOVERNOR WHICH HE THINKS SHOULD BE REFORMED ARE THE LAWS COVERING THE REPORTS OF CORPORATIONS, SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES; THE ONEROUS EXPENSES TO THE TAXPAYER FOR CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS; HE RECOMMENDS A REDUCTION OF SALARIES, STRICTER LAWS AGAINST FRAUDS IN ELECTIONS AND SEVERE PUNISHMENT; HE ASKS FOR THE BETTERMENT OF OUR PENITENTIARIES AND AMENDMENT TO THE LAW CONCERNING THE BOARD OF PHARMACY WHICH NOW AFFORDS NO PROTECTION TO CITIZENS OF THE SMALLER TOWNS, WHERE THE PRESENT INDISCRIMINATE EMPLOYMENT OF PERSONS WHOLLY INCOMPETENT, IS A CONSTANT MENACE TO LIFE AND HEALTH.

Some other matters are touched and the message closes by urging the election of a United States Senator to succeed Blackburn, and expresses the opinion, generally accepted, that the election cannot take place before March 23, the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature.

A FINAL FREE-TRADE RECORD.

The following estimate given by the New York "Journal" on February 13, 1897, is a fitting tribute to the effect of Free-Trade upon American labor during the declining days of the Free-Trade administration. It gives the number of unemployed persons in New York city as follows:

Painters. 4,000

Carpenters. 2,000

Plumbers. 2,000

Siam fitters. 2,000

Granite cutters. 1,000

Architectural iron workers. 1,000

Housemasons. 2,000

Granite polishers. 1,000

Bluestone cutters. 500

Pavers. 400

Asphalt workers. 500

Stone setters. 800

Dock workers. 1,500

Masons. 4,000

Masons' helpers. 2,000

Bricklayers and helpers. 5,000

Cement masons. 800

Miscellaneous building trades. 7,000

Labors. 15,000

Clothing trades. 10,000

Cigarmakers. 8,000

Cabinet makers. 1,000

Piano makers. 1,000

Miscellaneous indoor trades, including clerks and bookkeepers. 16,000

Total. 90,000

CURED AFTER SUFFERING 15 YEARS.

Mr. E. B. Hackett, a prominent Dry Goods Merchant, of Morganfield, Ky., suffered for years with Constipation and Indigestion, and was prevailed upon by a traveling man to use Carstedt's German Liver Powder, saying it had done him great good. He gave it a trial and he began to feel better after the first dose. After using it, Mr. Hackett, who was troubled with Piles, was surprised to find himself cured of this most dreaded of all afflictions. He is now a well man and does not have to use any medicine. It cures you and you do not become a slave to the medicine. If you are effected in this manner, give it a trial, as it will only cost you 25cts, and should it not prove as we say, the druggist will refund to you your money. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Prince George, of Greece, is it said, rides a bicycle almost as well as he handles a man-of-war.

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for La Grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. 25 and 50c bottles for sale by St. Bernard Drug Store, Earlington; Ben T. Robinson, Mortons Gap; George King, St. Charles.

A Well Known Physician, Dr. W. K. McDowell, of Central City, Ky., says German Liver Powder is the best family medicine made, and no home should be without it. Price 25cts. Money refunded where not satisfactory. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Mr. McKinley weighed 187 pounds the day he was nominated. A few days before going to Washington to be inaugurated he was six pounds heavier.

Good Old Grandy Metcalf now 88 years old, living at 1005 S. Fourth street, Paducah, Ky., still says that Dr. Bell's Pine Tar Honey is the best grip cure, cough, lung and bronchial remedy that has been sold during her life.

The Cabinet.

It does not seem to occur to most people that the Cabinet of President McKinley is one selected for work and not for display, or for the distribution of patronage. It is not a gathering of boys. Secretary Sherman was born before 1830, and Secretary McKenna after 1840, but the six remaining members were born between 1830 and 1840. The grand old veteran who was at the birth of the Republican party and entered Congress forty-two years ago as a Republican heads the list, and Attorney-General McKenna, of California, born in 1843, but since he was twenty-two years old highly esteemed as a lawyer, and in later years as a judge, is its youngest member. Messrs. Bliss and Gary were born in 1833, Professor Wilson in 1835, Secretary Gage in 1836, General Alger in 1837 and Governor Long in 1838. In birthplace Sherman and Alger are from Ohio, Long from Maine, Bliss from Massachusetts and Gary from Connecticut, Gage from New York, McKenna from Philadelphia and Wilson from Scotland. Their business activities and lives represent Massachusetts, New York, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa and California—as reasonable a geographical division as could be desired.

Respecting public position, Mr. Sherman has been in active service forty-two years, a leading Representative in Congress, a Senator, a Secretary of the Treasury who achieved resumption of specie payments, and since a Senator. Mr. Long has been Governor of Massachusetts, and General Alger of Michigan, and it is no secret that Messrs. Bliss and Gage, except for unwillingness to leave business duties, might have held high office in their States. Mr. Wilson has been in Congress, but is more widely known for his services as professor of the Iowa Agricultural College, and Judge McKenna has been in Congress, but has won greater reputation on the Bench. Mr. Gary, an Abolitionist when that name was one of reproach, a Republican of old-time and unwavering faith, though long shut out of public service by Democratic machinery and its resulting majorities in Maryland, has in his own State as high appreciation and honor as others who have enjoyed a surrounding atmosphere of greater honesty and freedom.

The duties to which these men are called are to a large extent those for which they have especial training. Senator Sherman has been so long on the Committee of Foreign Relations that he has little to learn about the duties of the high office which he accepts. Mr. Gage has distinguished himself by making a Chicago bank scarcely second in volume of legitimate business to any other in the country, and as President of the World's Fair displayed great executive ability. General Alger was a soldier of merit, and has been honored by his former comrades, and it would be difficult to suggest a man better qualified for the post of Secretary of Agriculture than the Professor of the Iowa State College. Judge McKenna leaped into the front rank as a lawyer early in life, and has since won distinction as a Judge. Governor Long, Mr. Gary and Mr. Bliss possess business and executive abilities, and are believed to be equal to the new responsibilities they have assumed.

It is a Cabinet for practical work and not mere parade. It is also a Cabinet of warm and sincere friends of the President, and much will be expected of it in making the new Administration a success.—New York Tribune.

JURIS BLINDING.

Trade Mark.

A Quart for 5 Cents.

DOES NOT STREAK THE CLOTHES.

The best Blinding made. Take no other. For sale by St. Bernard Drug Store.

Mmc. Adeline Patti, during the course of her operatic career, has earned \$5,000,000.

A Well Known Physician,

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